

Label the Flower

Read the definitions then label the diagram below.

Definitions

anther - the anther is the tip of a flower's stamen (the male reproductive organs of the plant) - it contains the pollen.

filament - the filament is the part of the flower that holds the anther (and part of the stamen, the male reproductive organs of the plant).

ovary - the ovary is a female reproductive organ in plants that produces ovules. It is at the base of the pistil.

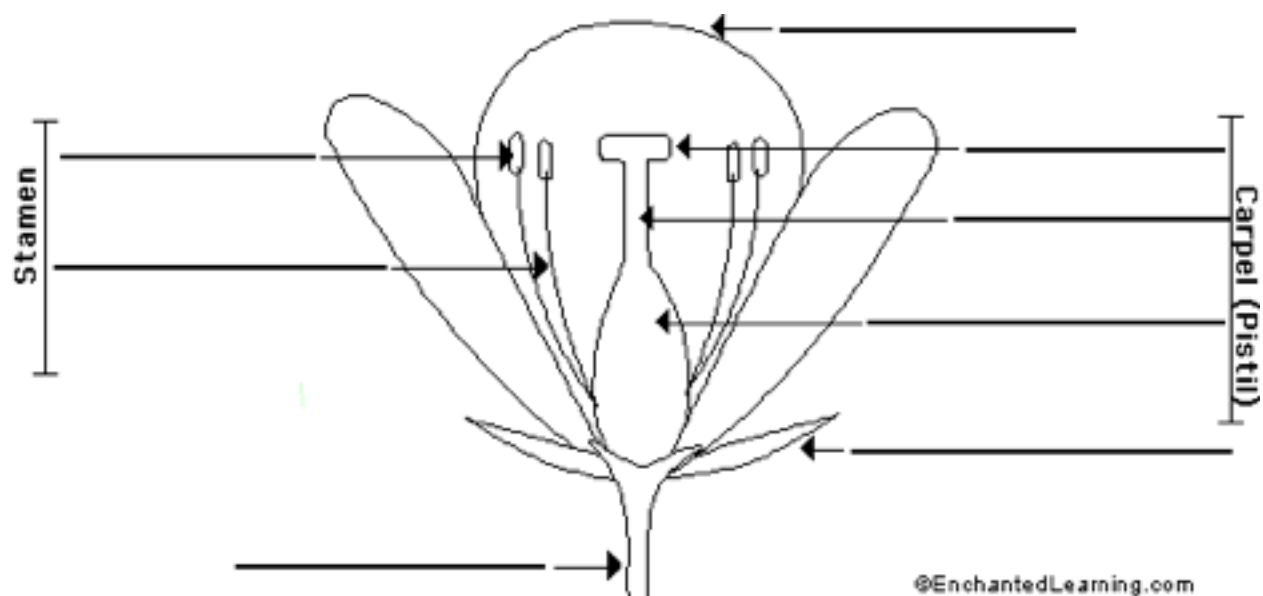
petal - a petal is one of the leafy structures that comprise a flower. Petals are often brightly-colored and have many different shapes.

sepal - the sepals are small leaves located directly under a flower - they are the outermost part of a flower.

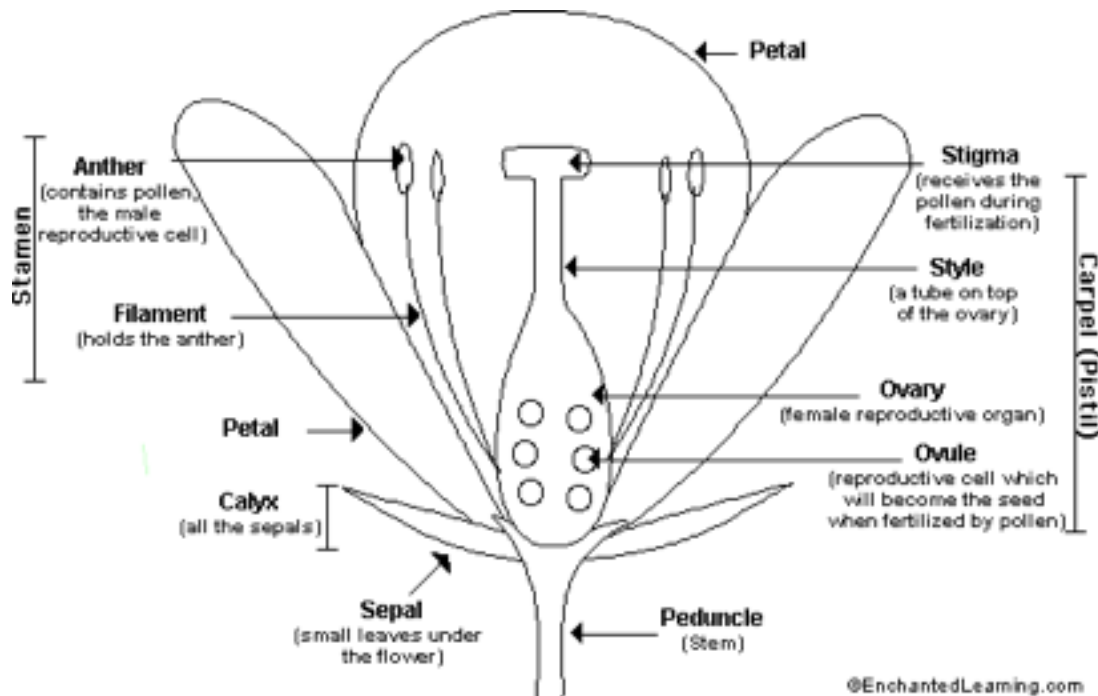
stem (also called the peduncle) - the stem supports the plant.

stigma - the stigma is uppermost part of the pistil, the female reproductive tissue of a flower. The stigma receives the male pollen grains during fertilization, when they travel through the style to the ovary.

style - the style is part of the pistil, the female reproductive tissue of a flower. The style is a long tube on top of the ovary, and below the stigma.



Flower Anatomy



The Flower:

The flower is the reproductive unit of some plants (angiosperms). Parts of the flower include petals, sepals, one or more carpels (the female reproductive organs), and stamens (the male reproductive organs).

The Female Reproductive Organs:

The pistil is the collective term for the carpel(s). Each carpel includes an ovary (where the ovules are produced; ovules are the female reproductive cells, the eggs), a style (a tube on top of the ovary), and a stigma (which receives the pollen during fertilization).

The Male Reproductive Organs:

Stamens are the male reproductive parts of flowers. A stamen consists of an anther (which produces pollen) and a filament. The pollen consists of the male reproductive cells; they fertilize ovules

Fertilization:

Pollen must fertilize an ovule to produce a viable seed. This process is called pollination, and is often aided by animals like bees, which fly from flower to flower collecting sweet nectar. As they visit flowers, they spread pollen around, depositing it on some stigmas. After a male's pollen grains have landed on the stigma during fertilization, pollen tubes develop within the style, burrowing down to the ovary, where the sperm fertilizes an ovum (an egg cell), in the ovule. After fertilization, the ovule develops into a seed in the ovary.